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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
TEMPORARY ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE
AT
WORCESTER,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

BOSTON:
Rand, Aberg, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 FRANKLIN STREET.
1879.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT W. HOOPER, M.D.	. . . .	BOSTON.
GEN. WILLIAM S. LINCOLN.	. . . .	WORCESTER.
THOMAS H. GAGE, M.D.	. . . .	WORCESTER.
COL. JOHN D. WASHBURN	. . . .	WORCESTER.
PROF. JAMES B. THAYER	. . . .	CAMBRIDGE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN G. PARK, M.D.	. .	SUPERINTENDENT.
ENOCH Q. MARSTON, M.D.	. .	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WILLIAM H. RAYMENTON, M.D.	. .	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
CHARLES H. SAFFORD	. .	STEWARD.
SOPHIA N. GRAVES . .	. .	MATRON.
CLARENCE R. MACOMBER	. .	CLERK.
WILLIAM SHERMAN	. .	ENGINEER.

TREASURER.

ALBERT WOOD	WORCESTER.
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

THE Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, in their capacity as Trustees of the Temporary Asylum for the Chronic Insane, submit their First Annual Report.

The Asylum was established by an act of the legislature, approved May 15, 1877, of which the following is a copy:—

“AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

“*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

“SECTION 1. There shall be established at Worcester a temporary asylum for the chronic insane, and so much of the land and buildings there situate heretofore used for a lunatic hospital, as the trustees thereof may deem necessary, is hereby appropriated for the use of such asylum.

“SECT. 2. The trustees of Worcester lunatic hospital are hereby invested with the same authority relative to the management and government of said asylum, the care of the inmates thereof, the custody of its funds, and the collection and disbursement of moneys for and on account of it, and to the same extent, as if the asylum was a part of said hospital: *provided, however,* that the inmates thereof shall consist only of such chronic insane as may be transferred thereto by the board of state charities in the manner provided in section four of chapter two hundred and forty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

“SECT. 3. Said trustees are hereby authorized to sell and convey any land heretofore used by said hospital, not necessary for the purpose of the asylum, in accordance with the provisions of section four of chapter two hundred and thirty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

“SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of September next. [*Approved May 15, 1877.*”

ORGANIZATION.

Under the authority thus conferred it was determined, Oct. 25, 1877, that the permanent officers of the Asylum should be a Superintendent, one Assistant Physician, a Steward, a Matron, a Treasurer, a Clerk, and an Engineer, who should be elected by the Trustees, and whose salaries should be fixed by them.

On the same day, Dr. John G. Park was elected Superintendent, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum; Dr. Enoch Q. Marston was elected Assistant Physician, with a salary of \$900; Dr. Albert Wood, Treasurer, with a salary of \$400; Mr. C. R. Macomber, Clerk, with a salary of \$400; and Mr. William Sherman, Engineer, with a salary of \$1,000. At a subsequent meeting Miss Sophia N. Graves was chosen Matron, with salary fixed at \$325; and Mr. C. H. Safford, Steward, with a salary of \$800. Although no second Assistant Physician has been appointed, the Trustees have authorized the employment of Dr. William H. Raymenton in that capacity, with a salary of \$600; it having been found that such assistance, at least temporarily, was required.

REPAIRS.

Up to the passage of the "act," the board — sharing in the generally prevailing idea, that, upon the completion of the new Hospital buildings, the old ones were to be abandoned — had allowed the same to depreciate, and become much out of repair; but, perceiving by the new legislation that their occupancy was to be continued, they at once set themselves to the work of having them put in a proper state of repair. This has been done with as much rapidity as possible, but is not yet fully completed. The amount thus far expended for the above purpose is \$8,767.86, and has been paid out of the accumulated funds of the Hospital. More remains to be done, the payment for which, it is hoped and believed, can be met from the earnings of the institution.

INMATES.

On the thirteenth day of October, 1877, the Trustees were furnished with a copy of a vote passed the day previous by the Board of State Charities, to the effect that "200 State and town patients from the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, 100

from the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and 25 from the Northampton Lunatic Hospital were to be removed to the Asylum ;” the work of removal “to be begun at once, and completed by the 1st of November ” then next following.

In accordance with this vote, the work of removal to the new building was at once commenced ; and on the nineteenth day of the same month the Trustees, by vote, directed “that all patients belonging to the Worcester Lunatic Hospital be removed from the old to the new buildings on or before the 23d inst., and that all patients committed to the Hospital before that day be sent to the new building.”

On the day designated in this vote every patient belonging to the Hospital was domiciled in the new building. One hundred of the patients had been designated by the General Agent as subjects for the Asylum, and were left undisturbed.

On the twenty-third day of October, 100, on the 26th another 100 patients, were transferred from the Taunton Hospital to the Asylum ; and on the 30th of the same month 25 more were received from the institution at Northampton : so that at the end of seven days a family of 325 patients had been gathered within the Asylum. All this without any accident or escape.

Other transfers to this institution have been made during the year, until the largest number was reached which could be comfortably accommodated.

The largest number of patients at any one time during the year has been 407 ; the average number, 382.98 ; the smallest number, 200 ; while the number now remaining is 375. The average weekly cost of supporting each patient during the time the Asylum has been in operation has been \$2.79. There is due the Hospital, for supplies left in the building at the time of removal, the sum of \$2,825.66, payment of which sum will be easily made from the receipts of the coming year.

LAND.

So much of the land heretofore occupied by the Worcester Lunatic Hospital as is bounded by Summer, East Central, Mulberry, and Asylum Streets, with the buildings thereon, was, by vote of the Trustees, passed on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1877, under the authority conferred by

the statute before referred to, set apart "for the use of the Asylum,"—that being *all*, which, in the opinion of the Trustees, was, using the language of the act, "*necessary*" for the institution. The temporary use of about four acres additional was allowed. In consideration of the fact, as appears by the report of the Superintendent, that this last lot has furnished the household abundantly with vegetables during the season, and with a considerable supply for the winter; that the vegetables have been raised almost entirely by the labor of the patients; that health has been promoted by this labor,—it may be a matter of question whether this tract, or some other of sufficient size, might not have been wisely included in the premises appropriated for the permanent use of the Asylum.

It is a matter of congratulation, that, if the Trustees have erred in this point, the error is not past remedy.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates of the institution during the season has been good.

Twenty-six deaths only have occurred.

You are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the Superintendent for a more detailed account of the working and present condition of the institution. The Treasurer's report shows a gratifying result.

The Trustees feel that they have been fortunate in the selection of officers, who, under their general supervision, have administered the affairs of the Asylum. To the skill and judgment of these gentlemen the success of the past year is mainly due.

R. W. HOOPER.
WM. S. LINCOLN.
THOMAS H. GAGE.
JOHN D. WASHBURN.
JAMES B. THAYER.

VALUE OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES,

SEPT. 30, 1878.

Live-stock	\$100 00
Carriages and agricultural implements	608 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures	3,000 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department	9,120 00
Other furniture in inmates' department	2,205 60
Personal property of State in Superintendent's department	9,394 15
Ready-made clothing	96 75
Dry-goods	572 00
Provisions and groceries	2,497 86
Drugs and medicines	325 00
Fuel	2,222 25
Library	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$30,292 11

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my Annual Report on the finances of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878:—

RECEIPTS.

Amount received :

From the Commonwealth for support of patients . . .	\$10,393 05
cities and towns for support of patients . . .	41,122 39
loans	10,000 00
all other sources	1,343 89
	<hr/>
	\$62,859 33

The expenditures for the year (49 weeks) have been as follows:—

Salaries and wages	\$17,817 53	
Extra labor	245 61	
	<hr/>	\$18,063 14
Provisions and supplies, viz.:		
Meats of all kinds	\$3,392 85	
Fish of all kinds	465 53	
Fruit and vegetables	1,566 93	
Flour, 452½ barrels, at \$6.53	2,953 25	
Grain and meal for table	143 42	
Grain, meal, and hay for stock	171 01	
Tea and coffee	1,210 85	
Sugar and molasses	1,774 46	
Milk, butter, and cheese	5,855 06	
Salt and other groceries	459 29	
All other provisions	1,195 83	
	<hr/>	19,188 48
Clothing and material	3,752 46	
Fuel and lights	4,322 35	
Medicine and medical supplies	344 77	
Furniture, beds, and bedding	1,351 07	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$9,770 65	\$37,251 62

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$9,770 65	\$37,251 62
Transportation and travelling	.	.	.	191 59	
Ordinary repairs	.	.	.	222 45	
All other current expenses	.	.	.	2,618 76	
				<hr/>	12,803 45
Total current expenses	.	.	.	.	\$50,055 07
Loans paid to Worcester Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	\$10,000 00	
Refunded, and furnished patients	.	.	.	110 52	
				<hr/>	10,110 52
					<hr/>
					\$60,165 59
Cash on hand Sept 30, 1878	.	.	.	.	2,693 74
					<hr/>
					\$62,859 33

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,693 74
Due from the Commonwealth	.	.	.	.	.	4,513 25
from cities and towns	.	.	.	.	.	14,235 83
						<hr/>
						\$21,442 82

LIABILITIES.

Due for supplies	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,007 78
Worcester Lunatic Hospital for supplies	.	.	.	.	.	2,825 66
inmates	.	.	.	.	.	364 19
for salaries and wages	.	.	.	.	.	1,792 39
						<hr/>
						7,990 02
						<hr/>
Total surplus	.	.	.	.	.	\$13,452 80

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT WOOD, *Treasurer.*

ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE,
Oct. 1, 1878.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 9, 1878.

The undersigned have this day examined the account of the Treasurer of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and have inspected all the vouchers of expenditures from Oct. 23, 1877, to Sept. 30, 1878, inclusive.

They find all the items properly vouched, every voucher being indorsed with the approval of the Superintendent, and with that of three or more of the Trustees.

(Signed)

JOSEPH SARGENT, }
THOMAS H. GAGE, } *Auditors.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Temporary Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

GENTLEMEN,— In accordance with an act of the legislature of 1877, entitled “An Act establishing an Asylum for the Chronic Insane,” approved May 15, 1877, the buildings heretofore used as a lunatic hospital were, on the 23d of October, 1877, occupied for the purposes specified in the act.

The Board of State Charities, by the authority given them in the act, have, during the year, transferred from the State Lunatic Hospitals, and the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, 429 patients, as follows :—

TABLE NO. 1.
Number of Admissions during the Year.

DATE.	TRANSFERRED FROM—	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877.				
Oct. 23.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital . .	50	50	100
23.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital . .	50	50	100
26.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital . .	50	50	100
30.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital .	5	20	25
Nov. 16.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital . .	25	25	50
30.	Northampton Lunatic Hospital .	1	—	1
Dec. 28.	Taunton Lunatic Hospital . .	12	13	25
1878.				
Feb. 14.	State Almshouse, Tewksbury . .	4	11	15
April 18.	Worcester Lunatic Hospital . .	—	1	1
Aug. 1.	State Almshouse, Tewksbury . .	12	—	12
	Total	209	220	429

The above table represents 428 persons, one patient having been discharged, and committed to the Worcester Lunatic

Hospital, and again transferred to the Asylum. The patients were all of them considered to be suffering from insanity in its chronic form; and, in making the transfers, the general rule was followed by the Board of State Charities of selecting for removal those patients who resided nearest Worcester, and who had been longest in the various hospitals from which they were transferred: the question of who are the "chronic insane" being in this case decided by the date of the commitment paper.

While this plan did not relieve the other hospitals of many disagreeable patients, who could properly be classed as chronic, and who would have been willingly spared, it was probably the only one which could have been adopted without prejudice to this Asylum.

In the first report of the Board of State Charities in 1864, the want of a proper classification of the inmates of our lunatic hospitals was spoken of as one of the evils connected with their management.

The necessity of securing a more uniform price for those patients supported by towns and cities was urged, and the regret expressed that the State, in 1855, had not built a smaller hospital at Northampton, and expended the balance left of the \$350,000 which that hospital cost "in the purchase of lands, and in the erection and furnishing of a plain, convenient, and substantial building in some rural district as an asylum for the incurable insane." But until the last year no attempt has been made in this State to provide for the dependent incurable insane in an asylum devoted exclusively to their care.

The question of the advisability of caring for the acute and chronic, the curable and incurable, insane in separate institutions, is one which has been pretty thoroughly discussed in this country during the last few years. It has been generally opposed by the superintendents of hospitals for the insane on the ground that it would be disadvantageous to both classes, and advocated by State Boards of Charities for reasons of economy.

It is possible that the opponents of the plan may have had their judgment biased somewhat by the consideration of the effect such a system might have on their own institutions. At any rate, while many good reasons may be given

against the plan, there seems to have been a good deal of sentiment made to do the duty of argument by those who object to the separation of the curable and incurable insane, and their treatment and care in different and distinct institutions.

The State having probably provided buildings for the insane of all classes for some time to come, no new asylum will be built for the special accommodation of the chronic insane. For this reason it does not seem necessary to discuss the subject at any length in the present report.

Should, however, in years to come, the success of this Asylum be such as to encourage the extension of the system here inaugurated, the State already possesses the "rural district," the quiet neighborhood, the well-cultivated farm, and suitable buildings, to which additions could easily be made to accommodate any required number of patients.

The number of insane persons now provided for in almshouses by the cities and towns in the State is about 450. The managers of these institutions are undoubtedly efficient and humane, and well suited to perform their ordinary duties; but none of them have probably ever paid any attention to, or had any experience in, the special care and treatment of the insane, other than of the few who happen to be in the building under their control. They cannot therefore be expected to understand their peculiarities and wants. While it is true that some insane persons can be as well cared for in the almshouse or private family as in a large hospital, this number, in comparison with all the insane, must be small.

The custom, as it prevails at present, of removing insane patients from the State hospitals by the Overseers of the Poor to their almshouses, is one in many ways objectionable. It acts unfavorably on the insane themselves, who exert an influence upon the other inmates of the almshouse, especially the children, which is extremely pernicious; and now that the State institutions devoted to the insane are not overcrowded, the plan of almshouse treatment should be discouraged and condemned.

With the decrease of the market price of supplies, it is to be hoped that the expense of caring for the dependent insane may be reduced to such a point that the cost cannot be an excuse for their removal from the hospital or asylum to the

almshouse. If, however, the practice is to continue, it would seem that the best interests of this unfortunate class require that the matter should be directly under the control of the State, and that the determination of who is a proper person to receive almshouse care and treatment should be intrusted to a medical man whose experience and education fit him for his duties, and who, in arriving at a decision, would take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and not assent to such removal simply because the patient is not dangerous to society.

TABLE NO. 2.

Number of Patients discharged during the Year, and their Condition at Time of Discharge.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered	4	—	4
Improved	2	2	4
Not improved	12	8	20
Died	18	8	26
	36	18	54
Remaining Sept. 30, 1878	173	202	375

All of the patients of the Asylum being at the time of their transfer considered incurable, the number discharged recovered would naturally be small. The above table shows that number to have been 4.

One of these was a patient suffering from recurrent mania, from which attack he had recovered at the time of his discharge. It is probable that he will have another attack sooner or later.

The insanity of the other 3 being caused by intemperance, their recovery will be of as long duration as their abstinence.

Of the 4 who had improved, 2 were well enough to go to their homes, and 2 were removed to other States by the Board of State Charities.

Of the 20 discharged not improved, 9 were removed by Overseers of the Poor to their almshouses.

Twenty-six have died.

The number remaining Sept. 30, 1878, was 375.

TABLE No. 3.
Showing Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis	4	4	8
Paresis	5	—	5
Exhaustion from chronic mania . . .	2	1	3
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Exhaustion from chronic dementia . .	1	1	2
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Heart-disease	1	—	1
Chronic dysentery	1	—	1
Apoplexy	1	—	1
Old age	1	—	1
Total	18	8	26

The house has been during the year free from any epidemic or contagious disease, and the amount of serious acute sickness has been very small; only one death from this cause having occurred, that of an old lady, who died from double pneumonia.

Among the patients received were 34 suffering from chronic epilepsy, — 19 males and 15 females, — and 18 males affected with general paralysis.

Five have died of the latter disease, and 3 of the former.

Consumption stands at the head of the list as a cause of death, 8 having died of this disease.

TABLE No. 4.
Assigned Causes of Insanity.

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hereditary	44	34	78
Epilepsy	19	15	34
Intemperance	19	9	28
Ill health	4	18	22
Paresis	18	—	18
Masturbation	12	5	17
Injury	12	3	15
Domestic troubles	—	14	14
Old age	6	3	9
Puerperal condition	—	8	8
Sunstroke	6	—	6
Overwork	5	1	6
Religious excitement	1	5	6
Business troubles	5	—	5
Turn of life	—	4	4
Disappointment in love	1	3	4
Syphilis	2	1	3
Solitary habits of life	1	—	1
Political excitement	1	—	1
Fright	1	—	1
Unknown	52	96	148
Total	209	219	428

The causes of insanity, as given in the above table, were the ones assigned on their commitment papers to the various hospitals from which they were transferred to the Asylum. In 148 cases no cause was given. In many of the cases the wrong cause was undoubtedly assigned, and the table itself can have but little statistical value,

TABLE No. 5.
Showing Nativity of Patients.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maine	9	9	18
New Hampshire	5	8	13
Vermont	—	1	1
Massachusetts	108	79	187
Rhode Island	3	—	3
Pennsylvania	1	—	1
Maryland	—	1	1
Virginia	1	—	1
North Carolina	1	—	1
Georgia	—	1	1
Florida	1	—	1
“The South”	—	1	1
Total of Americans	129	100	229
British Provinces	4	4	8
Western Islands	2	2	4
Ireland	61	96	157
Scotland	3	5	8
England	7	2	9
France	1	1	2
Germany	1	7	8
Austria	—	1	1
Poland	1	—	1
Sweden	—	1	1
Total of foreigners	80	119	199
Total of persons	209	219	428

TABLE No. 6.
Showing Residence of Patients.

COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bristol	4	—	4
Dukes	1	—	1
Essex	13	11	24
Hampden	1	—	1
Middlesex	29	22	51
Norfolk	8	8	16
Plymouth	1	—	1
Suffolk	118	141	259
Worcester	20	19	39
Unknown	14	18	32
Total	209	219	428

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Ages of Patients admitted, discharged recovered, not recovered, and died during the Year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.			DISCHARGED NOT RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 15	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 25	19	11	30	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	3
25 to 30	26	20	46	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	1	2
30 to 35	22	24	46	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4
35 to 40	30	34	64	2	—	2	3	—	3	2	—	2
40 to 50	36	51	87	1	—	1	3	4	7	5	3	8
50 to 60	29	27	56	—	—	—	4	2	6	3	—	3
60 to 70	13	24	37	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3
70 to 80	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 to 90	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown	20	17	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	209	219	428	4	—	4	14	10	24	18	8	26

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing Occupation of Men admitted during the Year.

Laborers	33	Machinists	2
Farmers	15	Lawyers	2
Carpenters	11	Butchers	2
Clerks	11	Harness-makers	2
Shoemakers	9	Oystermen	2
Sailors	8	Music-teacher	1
Masons	6	Engineer	1
Mechanics	5	Rope-maker	1
Teamsters	5	Trunk-maker	1
Storekeepers	5	Expressman	1
Operatives	4	Waiter	1
Tailors	4	Broker	1
Painters	4	Calker	1
Students	3	Constable	1
Printers	3	Baker	1
Gardeners	3	Brass-moulder	1
Merchants	2	Carriage-maker	1
Sea captains	2	Boat-builder	1
Hotel-keepers	2	Unknown	47
Barbers	2		
Blacksmiths	2		
		Total	209

TABLE No. 9.

Showing by whom the Patients have been supported during the Year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
State	47	61	108	<i>Brought forward .</i>	187	206	393
Boston	77	89	166	Chelmsford	1	—	1
Cambridge	9	9	18	Cohasset	—	1	1
Chelsea	9	5	14	Concord	1	—	1
Salem	4	4	8	Dighton	—	1	1
Lynn	2	3	5	Douglas	1	—	1
Brookfield	1	3	4	Edgartown	1	—	1
Beverly	2	1	3	Essex	1	—	1
Fitchburg	—	3	3	Fall River	1	—	1
Franklin	2	1	3	Holliston	1	—	1
Lowell	1	2	3	Lancaster	1	—	1
Marblehead	1	2	3	Leicester	1	—	1
Melrose	1	2	3	Lincoln	—	1	1
Needham	3	—	3	Medway	—	1	1
Newburyport	1	2	3	Natick	—	1	1
Stoneham	2	1	3	Plymouth	1	—	1
Woburn	1	2	3	Pembroke	1	—	1
Waltham	2	1	3	Peabody	1	—	1
Wakefield	3	—	3	Revere	—	1	1
Haverhill	—	2	2	Randolph	1	—	1
Lawrence	1	1	2	Sutton	1	—	1
Malden	2	—	2	Springfield	1	—	1
Manchester	1	1	2	Swampscott	1	—	1
Medfield	—	2	2	Scituate	—	1	1
Millbury	1	1	2	Southampton	—	1	1
Medford	1	1	2	Shrewsbury	—	1	1
Milford	2	—	2	Sherborne	1	—	1
Newton	1	1	2	Southbridge	—	1	1
Quincy	1	1	2	Templeton	—	1	1
Uxbridge	1	1	2	Tewksbury	—	1	1
Westford	2	—	2	Westborough	1	—	1
Webster	2	—	2	Warren	1	—	1
Weymouth	2	—	2	Wilmington	—	1	1
Worcester	1	1	2	Walpole	1	—	1
Blackstone	1	—	1	West Boylston	—	1	1
Bradford	—	1	1	Acton	1	—	1
Brookline	—	1	1	Sharon	1	—	1
Clinton	—	1	1				
<i>Carried forward .</i>	187	206	393	Total	209	220	429

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing Daily Average Number of Patients for each Month for the Year; the Largest and the Smallest Number of Patients in the Asylum at any Time.

DAILY AVERAGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877.			
October	134.44	137.78	272.22
November	167.53	182.27	349.80
December	182.03	194.74	376.77
1878.			
January	191.55	205.09	396.64
February	190.79	209.67	400.46
March	190.81	213.51	404.32
April	189.43	211.27	400.70
May	182.64	205.74	388.38
June	178.93	205	383.93
July	174.71	204.51	379.22
August	183.54	203.16	386.70
September	177.16	202	379.16
Total daily average for the year (343 days) ending Sept. 30, 1878 . . . . .	. . .	. . .	382.98
Largest number in the Asylum at any time	192	215	407
Smallest number in the Asylum at any time	100	100	200

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Number of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Dresses	250	Pillow-slips	94
Print sacks	12	Pillow-shams	5
Skirts	55	Curtains	30
Chemises	170	Table-cloths	6
Drawers	64	Towels	104
Night-dresses	16	Dining-room towels . .	95
Print aprons	28	Clothes-bags	12
Underwaists	6	Ticking aprons	8
Spreads	24	Suspenders (pairs) . .	42
Sheets	84		

STATEMENT

SHOWING COST OF MAINTENANCE TO SEPT. 30, 1878.

Flour, 471 barrels	\$3,070 75
Flour (Graham), 15 barrels	76 40
Corn and rye meal, 7,102 pounds	107 10
Oatmeal, 634 pounds	24 43
Hominy, 5 barrels	24 64
Cracked wheat, 689 pounds	27 59
Crackers, 63 barrels	195 25
Fresh beef, 12,657 pounds	1,456 83
Corned beef, 21,544 pounds	1,102 19
Soup beef, 5,098 pounds	152 96
Lamb and veal, 929 pounds	178 09
Mutton, 862 pounds	78 95
Poultry, 909 pounds	183 99
Fresh pork, 2,798 pounds	193 04
Salt pork, 5½ barrels	81 00
Sausage, 2,069 pounds	169 03
Hams, 409 pounds	45 52
Fish (fresh), 10,185 pounds	314 46
Fish (salt), 4,238 pounds	211 96
Vegetables	149 43
Potatoes, 1,680 bushels	925 24
Potatoes (sweet), 1,329 pounds	30 50
Beans, 108 bushels	205 37
Rice, 898 pounds	66 26
Salt, 13 barrels	29 75
Spices	49 82
Vinegar, 320 gallons	64 00
Sugar, 18,544 pounds	1,576 21
Molasses, 572 gallons	255 79
Sirup, 121 gallons	71 12
Lard, 2,734 pounds	231 11

Amount carried forward, \$11,348 78

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$11,348 78
Eggs, 1,926 dozen	346 65
Butter, 11,715 pounds	2,747 99
Cheese, 1,723 pounds	206 44
Milk, 66,127 quarts	2,975 71
Coffee, 2,448 pounds	626 15
Tea (Japan), 367 pounds	158 40
Tea (Oolong), 918 pounds	468 74
Chicory, 189 pounds	19 56
Ice, 224,665 pounds	349 99
Fruit	144 61
Fruit (dried)	99 62
Raisins, 26 boxes	54 62
Bi-carb. soda, 256 pounds	13 08
Cream of tartar, 274 pounds	81 16
Tobacco, 308 pounds	153 24
Groceries (miscellaneous)	143 91
Medicines, etc.	291 75
Disinfectant, 1,515 pounds	45 80
Soap, 4,160 pounds	262 78
Soap (soft)	169 67
Starch, 330 pounds	22 44
Hay, 9,993 pounds	101 91
Straw, 39,892 pounds	334 15
Provender	77 30
Dry-goods (including women's clothing and furnishings)	926 21
Clothing (including men's clothing and furnishings),	1,852 00
Boots, shoes, and slippers	553 90
Blankets and spreads,	416 24
Crockery and glass	169 13
Tinware	240 50
Hardware	211 98
Pipe and fittings	114 83
Tools	21 50
Furniture	51 50
House furnishings	559 56
Stationery	300 19
Brooms	76 55
Paints and oils	115 50
Lime and cement	48 97
Lumber	122 71
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$27,025 72

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$27,025	72
Carriages and wagons	.	.	.	.	.	478 75
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	125 00
Seeds and plants	.	.	.	.	.	39 47
Gas, 484,300 cubic feet	.	.	.	.	.	1,380 29
Oil	.	.	.	.	.	106 36
Coal, 1,374,390 pounds	.	.	.	.	.	2,867 38
Charcoal, 153 bushels	.	.	.	.	.	41 50
Chaplain	.	.	.	.	.	130 00
Undertaker's charges	.	.	.	.	.	199 50
Labor	.	.	.	.	.	283 49
Expense	.	.	.	.	.	742 95
Repairs (ordinary)	.	.	.	.	.	300 33

Net expended for supplies *issued* to Sept. 30, 1878, \$33,720 74

Net expended for supplies	.	.	\$33,720	74
Pay-roll to Sept. 30, 1878	.	.	19,609	92
			<hr/>	
			\$53,330	66
Less sundry sales	.	.	869	18

\$52,461 48

Dividing this expenditure (\$52,461.48) by the average daily number of patients (382.98) gives the cost of each patient for 49 weeks

\$136.98

Dividing this by 49, the number of weeks the Asylum has been opened, gives the weekly cost per patient

\$2.79

It being supposed that, upon the completion of the new Hospital, the use of the old buildings for hospital purposes would be discontinued, only those repairs have been attempted for the last five or six years which were absolutely necessary.

All of the buildings and fences needed painting; and much work, in the way of painting, plastering, and laying of new floors, was necessary.

The work of outside painting was commenced in August, 1877; and it was expected, that, upon the transfer of the patients to the new Hospital, a few months could be used for completing the necessary repairs and alterations in the wards before they were again occupied; but the overcrowded condition of the other hospitals called for immediate relief.

The last patient was taken from the old to the new Hospi-

tal on Oct. 23; and on Nov. 1 the Asylum contained 325 patients. Thus the repairs, which, it was hoped, could be completed in a few months, have dragged slowly along through the whole year, owing to the difficulty of employing many workmen at the same time in a house full of patients.

The old laundry, situated in the basement of the chapel wing, was of insufficient size, and in a dilapidated condition.

The building above being devoted to living and sleeping rooms for the employés and for a general sewing-room, these apartments were frequently filled with the most disagreeable and unhealthy odors, which emanated from the filthy clothes washed below.

A building of brick, two stories in height, was added to the north side of the engine-house, which furnishes a room below for laundry purposes, taking power from the adjacent engine-room, and one above for an ironing and dry room. These repairs have been made from the surplus funds of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and have cost about \$9,000. Much still remains to be done. New floors have been laid in twelve of the twenty-four wards; others should be relaid as opportunity offers.

The system of water-closets, which has been in use for more than twenty years, needs re-organizing.

The floors of many of the rooms and dormitories occupied by patients require a coat or two of paint; and the plastering and ceiling — which is badly cracked in places, and started from the laths in many of the wards — will need renewing. These repairs we hope to be able to make from our own current receipts, without asking for a special appropriation for the purpose from the legislature.

Although, from the chronic character of the malady of the inmates of the Asylum, but very few recoveries are to be expected, the usual means for their recreation and amusement have been employed. The stereopticon, concerts, plays, and readings have brought together in the chapel, once or twice a week during the autumn and winter evenings, those patients whose mental condition would admit of it.

These entertainments were furnished entirely by the officers and employés, who cheerfully assumed this extra labor in addition to their regular daily duties.

Religious services have been held on sabbath afternoons, the pulpit being occupied by clergymen of different denominations from the city.

Much attention has been given to employment of some kind as a sanitary measure; and every endeavor has been made to have our patients do something useful. In this way their thoughts have been diverted, for the time being, from themselves and their troubles and delusions.

I am pleased to acknowledge a kindly interest shown in our behalf by Miss Dix, who has remembered this new institution by a donation of copies of "Social Hymns and Tunes" for chapel service.

A water-color picture of Lake Quinsigamond, executed by himself, has been given by Mr. Henry Woodward, son of the first distinguished Superintendent of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and himself one of its former Treasurers. The proprietors of "The Worcester Evening Gazette" have generously contributed a copy of their paper during the year.

The lot of land east of the Asylum, containing about four acres, and heretofore occupied by the Lunatic Hospital as a garden, was wisely set apart by you for the temporary use of the Asylum. Under the management of our faithful gardener, Daniel O'Neil, assisted by several patients, it has furnished the household abundantly with vegetables during the season, and with beets, turnips, parsnips, and celery sufficient for winter use.

Much of the success obtained in the management of large institutions like the Asylum must depend on the faithfulness and efficiency of the subordinate officers and employés.

Dr. Enoch Q. Marston, formerly Assistant Physician at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, was appointed First Assistant Physician; and Dr. W. H. Raymenton was continued in the office of Second Assistant Physician, having held a similar position in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital for the three years previous.

Miss Sophia N. Graves was appointed Matron, having had, in other capacities, four or five years' experience among the insane.

Mr. Clarence R. Macomber was appointed Clerk. I desire to commend the general manner in which each and all of them have performed the duties of their respective positions.

In December Mr. C. H. Safford was chosen Steward, and continues to fill the office in an acceptable manner. An examination of the tables accompanying this report, referring to subsistence and supplies, will show that the most careful and constant economy has been practised during the year in his department.

The employés, with few exceptions, have engaged in their duties with zeal and fidelity.

To you, gentlemen, I feel greatly indebted for aid and counsel during the year.

In closing, I think we may say that the first year of the Asylum has been one of gratifying success, and furnishes good reason to believe that this special charity will be, in the future, another commendable addition to the ones which Massachusetts has already established for the care and relief of the poor and unfortunate, both within and from without her borders.

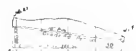
JOHN G. PARK,

Superinten ent.

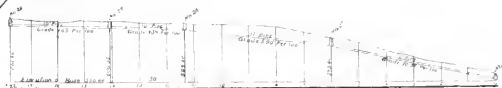
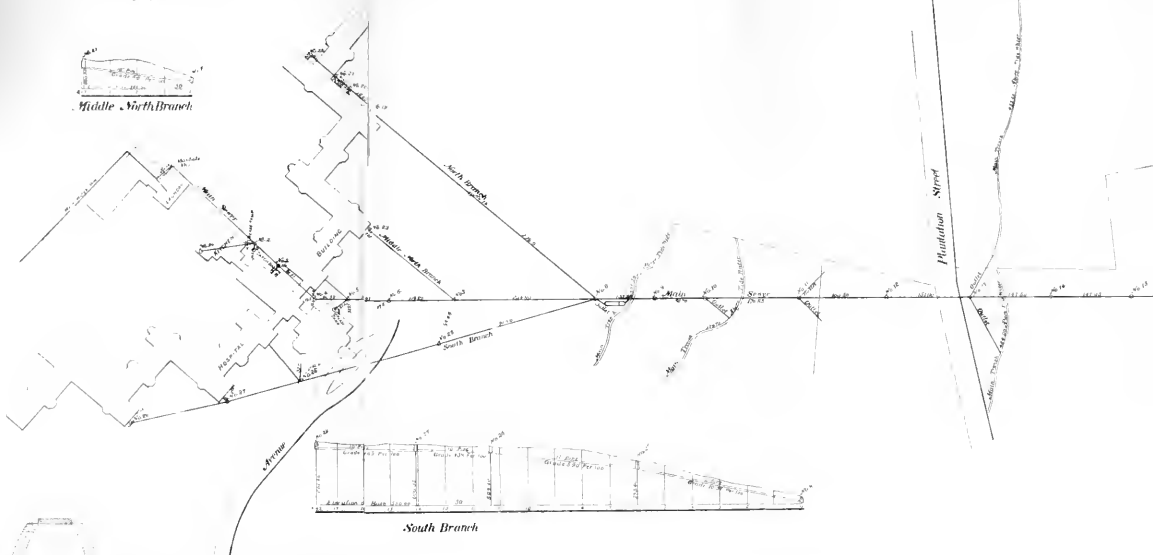
ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE,
Oct. 1, 1878.



North Branch



Middle North Branch

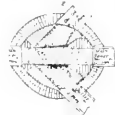


South Branch

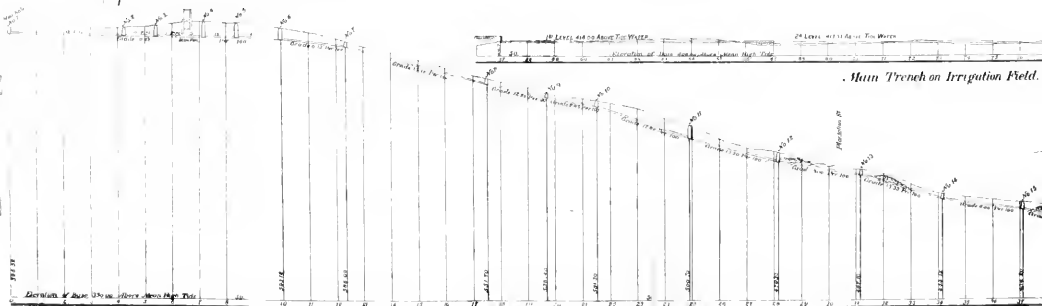


Plan and Section of Main Line

Showing Location and Position of Main Line



Showing Location and Position of Main Line



Profile of Main Line of Sewer

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Map of Sewerage System (of the)

Worcester Lunatic Hospital

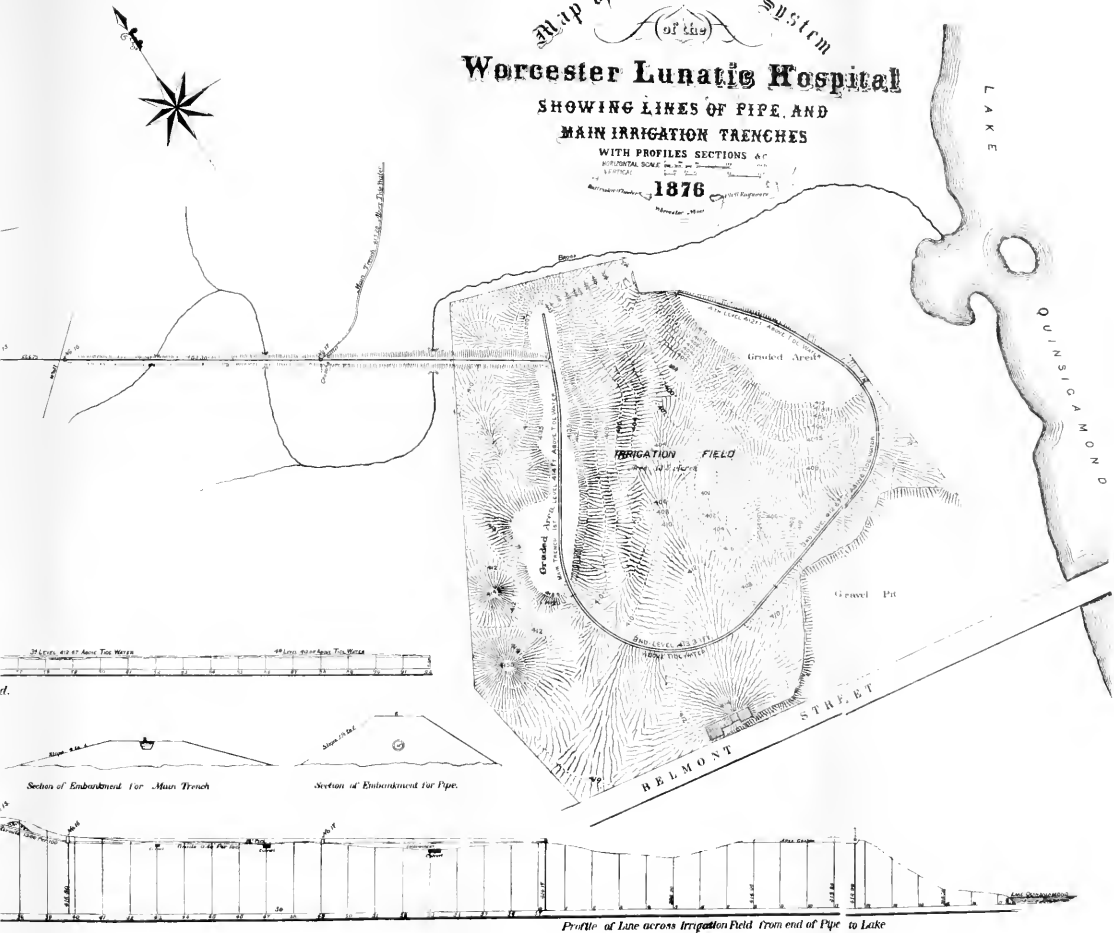
SHOWING LINES OF PIPE AND
MAIN IRRIGATION TRENCHES

WITH PROFILES SECTIONS A-C

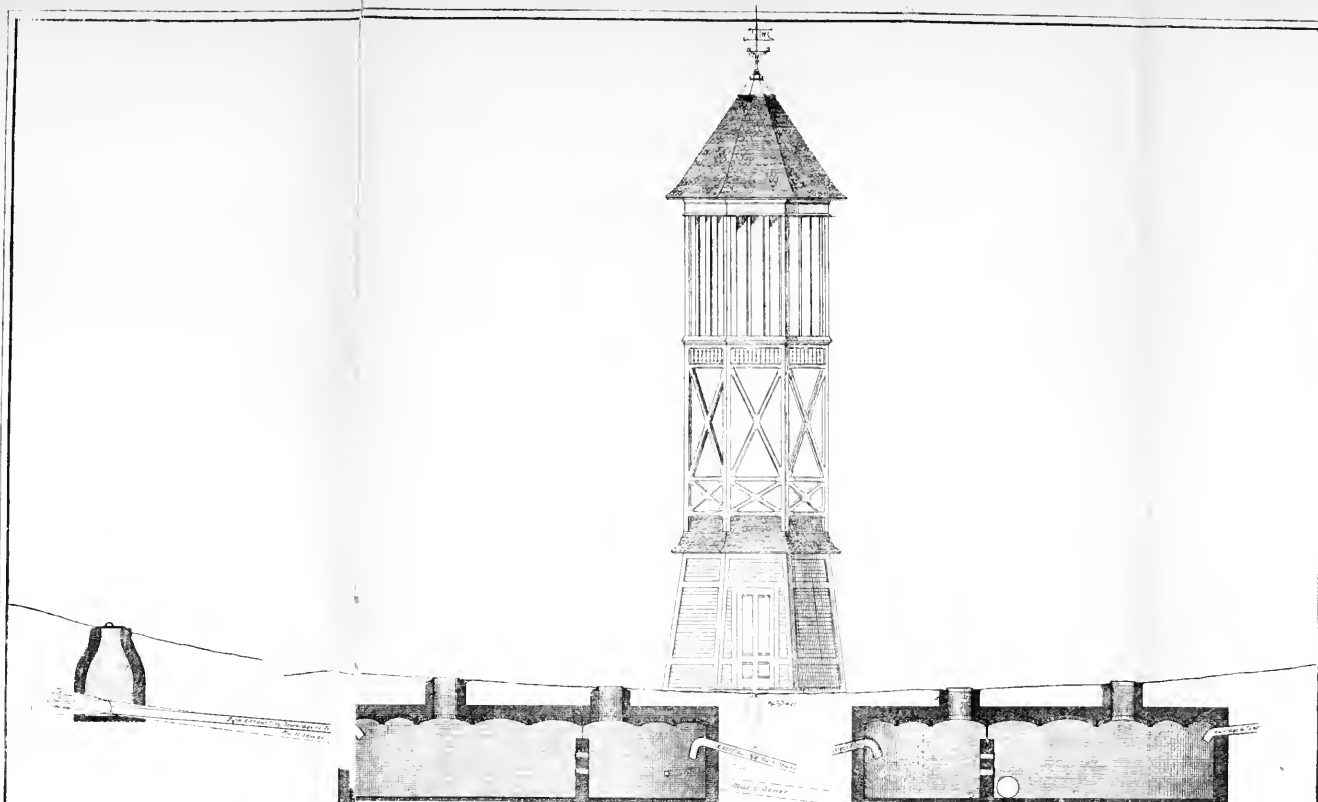
VERTICAL SCALE 1 in. = 10 ft.
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1 in. = 100 ft.

1876

Prepared by the
Worcester, Mass.



Profile of Lake across Irrigation Field from end of Pipe to Lake



LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING EAST

LONGITUDINAL SECTION LOOKING WEST

LUNATIC HOSPITAL

WORCESTER MASS

*Settling Tank of the system of
Sewage Irrigation*

*Measured and drawn by
Puffer & Delane Architects*

Scale



APR 25 '39 W.P.A.

